## AWEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

## Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK. SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.

District Assembly No. 66, Executive Com-mittee-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street, 11 o'clock. Theatrical Stage Employes-K. of P.

Hall, 425 Twelfth street. Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101— Typographical Temple. Labor Day Excursion Committee-Plaster

ers' hall, Four-and-a-half street and Penn-

MONDAY, AUGUST 17. L. A. 1195, K. of L., Mosaic and Encaus-tic Tile Layers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth

Lithographers International Protective

Beneficial Association-Monumental Hall, Second and Pennsylvania avenue. Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners - Society Temple, Fifth and G " Protective Association-K. of P.

Hall, 425 Twelfth street. L. A. 1046, K. of L., Bakers' Drivers-Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street. Central Labor Union—Typographical Ten

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 18.

Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, Four and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Bailting Trades Council—Electrical Work-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19

Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers— Bail, 737 Seventh street. L. U. No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners, and Stairbuilders—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth Columbia Lodge, No. 174, Machinists— McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue

Beer Bottlers' Assembly-Costello's Hall. Bert Bottlers' Assembly Costello's Hall, Bixth and G streets. Barbers' Assembly — Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Peonsylvania Horseshoers' Union - Wome's Hall, Fifth

Pioneer Laundry Workers' Assembly-I.
O. M., Hall, Four-and-a-balf street and Pennsylvania avenue. L. A. 1342, K. of L., Shoe Clerks—Beuna Vista Club rooms, Sixth street, between G and H streets. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

street, between G and H streets.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.d Pennsylvania avenue. L. A., 1350, K. of L., Shoemakers-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
L. U. No. 190, Rivanchiood of Carpenters—Hall 627 Massachusetts avenue.
L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot water Fitters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelth street. Fresco Painters-1230 Seventh street. FRIDAY, AUGUST 21

Stonemasons' Union Plasterers' Hail, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeyman House

Painters—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street. L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Associa-tion of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hail, 14 Eighth street. L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assembiy-Hall, 609 F street. L. A. 2672, K. of L., Exceisior Assem-

bly-Typographical Temple.

Marine Association of Steam Engineers Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

Clear Makers' Union, No. 110-737 Sev. enth street northwest. Street Railway Assembly—Labor Bureau, L. U., No. 116, Bakers and Confectioners

## FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The regular weekly meeting of the Feder ation of Labor was held on last Tuesday evening, with President McHugh in the Secretary Maidens recorded the ags. Owing to the intensely hot proceedings. weather, and to facilitate business, the roll call of delegates was dispensed with Credentials were presented from the Botchers', Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' and Shoe Clerks' Assemblies and other delegates duly obligated.

The principal matter of interest before the meeting was the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charge that the eight-hour law was being violated on the work of repairs on the Wallach school building. The men at work had been interviewed and it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the men were working more than eight hours pet day. Afte securing thenames of a number of witnesses the committee had consultation with the District attorney with the result that a warrant had been sworn out for the arres of Mr. Winfree, the contractor, which had been served. A jury trial had been debe postponed for about two weeks. The of the committee was approved and it was further instructed to continue the

Secretary Maidens stated that at the iest of the committee he had written to the Commissioners requesting to be furnished with a copy of the contract entered into with Mr. Winfree. The chief clerk of the Commissioners had answered the re mest by stating that owing to the limited force of cierical help it would not be con-venient to furnish a copy, but the Federation would be allowed the privilege of making a copy if it sent any one to do the work The secretary was instructed to see that

The necessity of securing a conviction under the law was considered very in portant and the number of the delegates were of the opinion that a lawyer should be engaged to get up the evidence in proper shape for the convenience of the District attorney. The committee stated however, that Mr. Mullowney, who will prosecute the case, did not wish any assist ce from outside parties. It was, there fore, decided to leave the case entirely in Mr. Mullowney's bands. The delegates stated that their action was through want of confidence in the ability of the prosecuting attorney, as the Federation had had ample proof of his efficiency in the able manner in which he prosecuted the against Contractors McVeagh, but it had been thought that through press of business he might not have time to look up all the evidence. It was further stated that emergency would be pleaded by the defense, on account of the time li

The Federation falled to see, however how such a plea could be justified, as the contractors well knew the terms of th contract before assuming the same, so it was stated, by the District attorney.

e decision in the case will be watched with much interest by organized labor, not only in this city, but throughout the country. Many attempts have been made to secur od case so as to test the law, but with out success. The present case, it is be-lieved, will prove to be an exception, as from all indications it is the strongest yet

Hoder the call of organizations the dele gates from the Shoe Clerks stated that th early-closing movement in the shoe trade was progressing very favorably. All of the principal shoe stores on Seventh and F streets, also a majority of those on the Avenue, had agreed to close their doors at 6 o'clock every evening with the exception of Saturdays and the eves of holidays. The rest of the stores had agreed to close provided the Crawford Shoe Company could be induced to cooform to the agreement. A committee was appointed to wait on the Crawford firm and request that they sot stand in the way of the movement.

It was stated that the awarding of the painting contract of the third floor of the Treasury building would be made on Thurs.

reasury building would be made on The lay, August 13, and that among the bidders for the work was an allen, who had re-sided in this country for the past twentyfive years. A special committee was ap-pointed to wait on Secretary Carible and protest against the bid of the alien being

Delegates from Gambrious Assembly denied that their assembly had given up their charter in the Knights of Lator or their charter, No. 118, of the United Brew-ery Workers. They still held both and had never even considered the question at any of their meetings of severing their afilliation with the Federation of Labor or the District Assembly.

The manager of the Labor Bureau an-nounced that the regular monthly meet-ings of the bureau are held on the third aturday in each month. Delegates of the Federation and the members of the local organizations were fraternally invited to attend and participate in the

Quite an interesting report was made from the Lator Day excursion committee An elaborate program of amusements had been prepared, including a "hydrocycle" race from Marshall Hall to River View between two members of the committee and two members of the Carpenters' executive committee. The committee further stated that, judging from the sale of tick ets, a handsome amount would be secured and added to the Rea memorial fund The next meeting of the committee will be beld in the Plasterers' Hall, Four-and n-half street and Pennsylvania avenu on Sunday morning, August 16, at 10 o'clock.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

The local assemblies of the Knights of Labor of this jurisdiction were well repre-sented at the weekly meeting held on last Thursday evening. Master Workman W. H. G. Simmons occupied the chair and called he meeting to order promptly at 8 o'clock. In his opening address the master workman requested a full attendance at the next meeting, when the election of delegates to the annual General Assembly will take place. It would also be decided at the next meeting whether or not the full quota of representatives would be sent to represent the District Assembly. Notices had been ent to all of the local assemblies inform ing them of the election, and it was ex-pected that every local would be represented by a full delegation.

The master workman gave the name of prominent merchant who had called on by which he was surrounded, and which An appearing on the unfair list. The merchant anxious that the differences be settled, as he had no desire to antagonize organized labor of the District. The mater was referred to the executive committee

The consideration of the case against Contractor Winfree, charged with violations of the eight-hour law, took up considerable time. The job was being watched every day and the contractor seemed to be very determined in continuing to work his men more than eight hours per day. The committee was securing evidence for every day that the law was being violated. It was further stated that the rumor that Mr. Wiofree was violating the law on an other school building had been investigated and found to be erroneous, as the men of that job worked only eight hours per day Like the Federation, the District As sembly was very anxious to get a clear tested.

The executive comittee gave a synopsis of the week's work As several of the cases referred to the committee were on the verge of a settlement it was thought best lot to make a full report at this time.

The agitation committee announced that ng would be teld in Plasterers Hall on Sunday immediately after the close of the excursion conference meeting. It was thought that a full report would be ready by next Thursday night.

Delegates from the Butchers, stated that the members of their assembly would ob-serve Labor Day by having an all-day plenic in the woods with their famili-The Butchers further stated that no settle nent had been reached with Schneid the Seventh street road butcher. At the last meeting their newly elected office had been installed and it had been decided to change the time of holding meetin from Thursdays to the second and fourth Sundays in each month at the rooms of the Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street

north west. o'clock closing movement and requested the delegates to bring the matter to the attention of their organization, with the further request that they and their familie do all their shopping before 6 o'clock.

The executive committee stated that session would be held in the rooms of th Labor Bureau on Sunday morning at 12

LABOR DAY CONFERENCE COMMIT

o'ciock.

excursion are practically made. At the ast meeting of the committee represe tives were present from all of the local organizations affillated with the Pederation and the District Assembly The meeting was presided over by Mr O. M. Lawson, of the Eccentric Engin eers. The subcommittees presented the

A lengthy program was submitted by the committee on amusements. It in cludes all kinds of games, prize dances foot and boat races, baseball game be-tween teams composed of members of the Plasterers' and Tinners' Assembli prong the special attractions will be ladies' boat and swimming race. A chai-lenge has also been issued to Messrs. O'Des and Carr, of the Carpenters' Assembly from Messrs. Lawson and McIver, of th conference committee, for a hydrocycle race from Marshall Hall to River View and return. The report of the committee sack, and barrel races.

were disposing of them very rapidly and from the present indications the excur would be a grand success. In the opi of the committee, not only would a sui-ficient amount be realized to accomplis the purpose of the excursion-erecting monument to the late E. J. Rea and wife but that a handsome surplus would be turned over to the Labor Bureau.

The executive presented the following apto be given to the p

"In view of the fact that the law mak ing Labor Day a national holiday was for mulated by workingmen and solely by their efforts became a law, and considering th very pleasant conditions accompanying it to government clerks, we, the committee having in charge the excursion to be give Labor Day, do appeal to them in partic ar, and in general to every individual work-ing for a living, to sustain the efforts of the committee having in charge the Labor Day on, the proceeds of which will devoted to erecting a monument to the memory of the late B. J. Res, one of the committee whose efforts secured the pas-sage of the law creating Later Day a na-

lar meeting the executive committee, after learning that the challenge for a hydrocycle race had been accepted by the Carpenters' Assembly decided upon appointing Messrs. James F. McHugh, president of the Federation of Labor, and W. H. G. Simmons, master workman of the Knights of Labor, as judges of the race. Also selected Hon. Charles O. Coan, of The Washington Times, as referee. It is thought that the Rex, the fastest steam yacht of the United States and the property yacht of the United States and the proport Mr. Conn., editor of The Times,

referee and judges.

The regular meeting of the Carpenters Assembly, No. 1748, K. of L., was held on last Monday evening, with Master Work-man Moran in the chair. Reports were had from the central labor bodies and approved. Propositions for membership were received and referred to the proper com-

ported that the tickets were now out and were being distributed among the members for sale. It was decided to issue a special "red letter call" for Monday evening, August 17. When matters of special import ance to every member are to be laid before the meeting.

Among the communications received was one from the conference committee o the Rea Labor Day excursion, challenging two of the members of the assembly for a contest in a hydrocycle race from Marshall Hall to River View. The assembly agreed to accept the challenge, with the right to name any of its members to engage in the contest, and a committee was ap-

NOTES ABOUT LABOR.

Wheeling butchers paraded. A 'Frisco cat washes windows Austria has female bod carriers. There are paper carriage shafts. Milwankee browers Won a strike. No Sunday street cars at Toronto

No typesetting machines in Austria. Parisians ate 30,000 horses last year 'Frisco's tax rate is \$1.05 on the \$100 Detroit carpenters' unions amalgamate Broom-makers kick against convict labor Georgia florists held a State conver

Newark carpenters want \$2.75 for eigh Evansville, Ind., common laborers get \$1

Texas Populists want a State Labo Horseshoers now have a union trade

Bloomington, Ind., stoneworkers struck At Pasadena, Cal., 60 per cent of the workers are idle.

Toledo printers entertained Columbu

Wales, Mass., woolen operatives won drike against a cut. Lansing unionists will spend Labor Day at Saginaw mining. In the Connellsville, Pa., coke region

12,000 men are idle. Other union men took the places of striking waiters at Cipcinnati. Four unions of tiakers were organized in New York last week.

The Virginia State Federation of Labor was formed the other day. A Wheeling firm last week decided to naudle union cigars exclusively.

Denver engineers struck for eight hour, and \$4 instead of twelve hours. Dulath freight handlers have joined the Longshoremen's International Union. Cleveland custom tailors will join the United Garment Workers' Association.

New potatoes are bringing a cent and balf a pound at New Castie, Colo. Newburyport, Mass., shoemakers struck for the reinstatement of the union leader Chicago Brickmakers' Union has dwin dled from 2,500 toless than 1,400 members. Wheeling unionists insist that the chief police should be elected by popular vote. Los Angeles eigar dealers protest against he shuting up of their shops on Sun-

Adanta negroes are boycotting a street railway that compels them to occupy rear

The State railroad commission of Georgia wants the managers to show cause why con

A Puebjo mining company has notified its men that the man who joins a union will be discharged. Organization has reduced the black smiths' day in Denver from twelve and

thirteen to nine hours Union musicians of Chicago say they will not work on Labor Day if any nonunion musicians shall be engaged. Some Baltimore clock factory workers

sked for an advance and they were cut to \$6 and \$7 a week. They struck St. Paul union printers want the inter-national body to establish newspapers for the employment of men displaced by ma-

Toledo aldermen have decided that al ity printing must bear the union label, and only citizens are to be employed on city

Agents of an Alabama car company are tsburg endeavoring to secure non-men. They offer the union pay for The Brown Hoisting Company striken t Cleveland want grocers and other mer

chants to boycott men who have taken their places. The New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions will open its eighteenth

annual congress at Trenton on Monday, August 18. Kansas City Building Trades Council has sked architects to insert a union labor lause in contracts with master builders

Letter carriers will hold a convention at Grand Rapids on Labor Day, and the Chi-cago postmaster will head a delegation in the parade of 1,200 men. Two years ago Sacramento street rail-

way hands organized and secured the ten hour day. Then they dropped the union. Now they work twelve hours. Pittsburg has two unions of painters Burns' brotherhood men work for \$2.75 a day, while the members of the McKin-

ney local labor for 5 cents a day less. many men. The rest won a strike for the abolishment of the grade in question. Terre Haute musicians recently organ-ized and demanded \$10 per week of seven

days. They desire \$2 for one-night shows or \$5 for engagement covering three suc-The contemplated strike of the Bloom ington, Ill., Clgarmakers' Union will not take place, the members of the other branches of the Cigarmakers' International Union having just voted not to give their

In consideration of a franchise a new elephone company is to pay to Indianap-olis \$1,000 in 1896 and an increase yearly of \$1,000 antil the maximum of \$6,000 is ed. The city is also to have free ser vice for the municipal departments.

The Union Clothing Company of New York has obtained twenty signatures out of forty-six firms to its new agreement, whereby ten hours is to constitute a day's work in the "Bay" stores during the season and nine hours during the At a recent meeting the hoisting ar

portable engineers were given the right of the line of the building trades on Labor Day at Boston. It was announced that \$875 of the \$1,000 set uside for Labor Day by the city government was voted to be given to the three bodies

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Acker & Renner, 729 Fennsylvania Ave., N. W.
G. G. C. Simms, New York Ave. and 14th St., N. W.
Walter O. Davis, 11th Jap G Sts.
Chas. F. Keim, 1818 14th St., N. W.
R. K. Helphenstine, 14th and K Sts., N. W.
Thos. K. Shaw, 7th and I Sts., N. W.
L. W. Hodges, Pennsylvania Ave. and 2d St.

Alex, S. Daggett, 86! Vermont Ave. N. W. C. A. Prentisa ith and K. Sts. N. W. Drew's Drug Store, Blocktonnectiqut Ave. J. C. Brown, 7th St. and Rhode Island Ave. Guy M. Nelley & Co., 254 19th St. S. E.

union of his calling, if he has not al-ready done so, and done but union men will be retained. The men locked out at the time the trouble began will be rein-

A Loudon servant appeared in a hat which was an exact imitation of her mistress' and was at once dismissed. She brought sulf for a week's wages instead of notice and won the sulf. Judge Lushington held that a mistress had a right to phiect to a servant's apparel if she chose, but she was not justified in dismissing her without notice merely because two hats were very misch alike.

The withdrawat from the Brown works of all but one of the companies of militia upon demard of indignant citizens, says the Cleveland Plain Beeler, is a serious reflection upon the National Guard. The conduct of the alleged soldiers became un-bearable, and it was not at all surprising that indignation meetings were held.

Chicago lathers' maximum pay is \$1.50 a day. Three years ago they carned \$3 for eight hours. The Lathers' Union is the only trade in the building line which is not identified with the Building Trades Council. The year round their average pay is placed at 65 cents a day, now they anticipate a cut to 75 cents a day, but they talk of thoroughly organizing and demanding \$2.50.

Pittsburg bridge and structural iron a steel workers willask for an advance of 3 3-4 cents an hour on May 1 next. At present or extra time and work on holidays. There is a provisional clause in the new scale which will compel all foremen to be members of the union. Heretofore membership in the organization has been optional with them.

A Manchester, N. H., machine compan introduced a new scale of wages last Mon-day. The treasurer, agent and other officers have accepted a reduction on their salaries have accepted a reduction on their salaries of four times the percentage taken off the wages of the cheapest employes. The new order reduces the salaries and wages of all receiving \$4 at day and upwards 20 per cent. Those who received from \$2.50 to \$4 per day were cut 15 per cent; those receiving from \$1.50 to \$2.50, 10 per cent, and those receiving under \$1.50, 5 per cent.

Printers at present have difficulties on at Racine, Wis.; Columbus, Ga.; Los Angeles, Cal.; St. Paul and Minneapoiis; Charleston, W. Va.; Toledo, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga. They have won several substantial victories in New York during the last few manths andhavereentiy gained offices and strength-ened unions in Cambridge, Mass.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Topeka, Kan.; Toronto. Ont.; De-troit, Mich.; Galesburg, Hi.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Ogden, Unib. Niegara Fails, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind.

To refuse to recognize organized labor, says the Boston Globe, is as toolish in its way as Mrs. Partington's immortal attempt to keep back the Atlantic with her mop. to keep back the Atlantic with her mop. It is boarbonism, and boarbonism of the most fatuous kind? The part of wisdom for employers all along the industrial line is to accept the situation as it is, to deal with their organized employes rainly and frankly, and so their best to make them realize that, after all, the interests of the man who pays wages, and the man who pays wages, and the man who arms are really one. Organized labor is earns are really one. Organized labor is here to stay and here to grow.

what becomes of workingmen politicians when they lose their seats in Parliament To such it will be of interest to learn that Mr. Anthony Ogden, ex-member for Towns-ville, is now back at wharf laboring. Ogden was down to deliver a lecture on "Th Alms and Objects of the Workers' Polit 22, but having put in twenty-four succe ive hours at lumping, he had to be excused New Zealand Letter in Eight-Hour Her

Charles F. Reichers, of Brooklyn, the founder of the Garment Workers of America, retired from the presidency of that organization Monday, to go into the manufacturing of clothing. When Mr. Reichers seceded from the Knights of Labor seven years ago and brought nearly all the clothing cutters with him he did not expect that he would ever become presiengaged in the clothing industry through out the United States are now organized When the union was first formed money was needed to carry on the week, and Mr.

Reschers raised it by mortgaging his house The New York Jewish striking tailor attend church services daily. The med have held meetings nearly every day for three weeks, and bave listened often for three weeks, and have intened often for eight or ten hours of the day to speeches, many of which were so long that no or-dinary audience could sit or stand through them. They never saw such as-semblages in Russis or Poland, the coun-tries from which they came; never till they got to New York did they know of such a thing as freedom of speech; never such a thing as freedom of speech; never in their native places did they enjoy the great and glorious American right to go on strike. Another peculiar feature of this strike of Jewish workmen is the con-stancy of the strikers to their leaders.

stancy of the strikers to their leaders.

Noting the activity of police and militin during the Cleveland. O., strike, the New York Recorder says: The organized community has no right to take sides in a labor dispute; that its position should be absolutely non-partisan, recognizing the right of men to stop work; their right to combine to punish tyranny by employers; their right to perceably persuade other men to help them, and their right as citizens to the use of the public streets, while it nevertheless protects the employer, no matter how tyrannous, in his legal right to employ whom he pleases. The moment it is assumed by those in power that it is their function to crush out a strike, then any sort of resistance is at once justified. The rankresistance is at once justified. The rank-est possible display of anarchy is the use of the agencies of governmentat the in-stigation of the rich for the oppression of the

y local applications, as they cannot reach be diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and time to by constitutional remedies. Deafness is We will give One Handred Dollars for any case of Dealness i Guard by catarral that cannot be oured by Hall's Catarra Cure.

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

The rain Thursday caught the brigad

team at the range. Every man, though, was willing to be soaked through for the chance of having it cooler. chance of having it cooler.

If it had not been for the practice at Ordway during the week crepe-would have been hung on the door of the armory, for everything in National Guard circles is dead. The superintendent at the armory gets so lonesome nowadays that he has started opposition work to the Engineers. Since Company B of that battailon built the bridge Capt. Walsh has been eavieurs. So he started out last week been envious. So be started out last week to show that engineering ability was not conflued to the Engineer Corps. He has put in his spare time and has built a model water tank. He is now busy on a model of a house. Had it not been for this work he would have been forced to start amusements of some kind to get

omeone around. AT THE RANGE.

The shooting at the range during the week was very good, everything taken into consideration. The interest in the practice for the team competition, though has been very slow. The representative from Company A, Fourth Battalion, have failed to show up for any of the practice shoots. Capt. Walsh has been unable to get his men out. They cannot leave their work, and the heat was too much for

up the idea. The principal shooting is being done by members of Troop A, Companies A and B, Sixth Battalion, and the Miles Cyclists. Of the other commands not five mer have turned up for practice at any one time. The order issued by the inspecto general of rifle practice had its desired effect, and the profanity and rowdyism on the range has been stopped. The shooting of the teams has been very creditable indeed. The contest as to wint teams shall go is to be decided Wednesday. B that time some of the laggards may get

The brigade team is doing some excel nt work. Dr. Scott has been overhauling some of the team guns and getting ther in good shape. It is very necessary that this should be done, for a small flaw might be the cause of the team losing a match The rain stopped the practice Thursday though some of the members of the team remained on the shooting line until they were soaked and the posters on the target were washed off. During their shooting the lightning struck the railroad track

nearby several times.

In the meantime the range headquarters were filled with the marksmen, and some of the older members remembered how they won a match at Creedmoor from the New York team years ago. The New Jerseymen wanted the match postponed, but he New Yorkers thought they had a cinch on it and insisted on the shooting going on. ron targets were used and the black paint from the bulleeye marked a streak clear the bottom of the target. The District boys did nothing but make bullseyes, much to their own surprise and the chagrin of the New York contingent. It is to be hoped. though, that they will not have to go through such an experience at Sea Girt

MUST BE SKIRMISHERS.

Neither of the regimental teams has been hosen yet. In the Second Regiment Col. Clay, in making his selections, will be argely guided by the ability of the marksan on the skirmish run. This is the run who drops down at known distances, but who is a good skirmisher can pull up 15 or 20 points easily. The best skirmishers

win the prize. Capt. Bell, inspector of rifle practice. Second Regiment, told a number of his boys all about this the other day, and talked very frankly. "Some of you," he said, to be on the regimental team. I will tell you right now if any of you want a place on it at Sen Girt you must come out to the range and show us what you can do. If you cannot skirmish you connot n the regimental team.

The Engineers, who intended to send two

regimental teams to Sea Girt, have decided to drop one. A special meeting of the corps been called for Wednesday evening and the entire matter will be fully dis of the men could not go and this has broken up the combination. One company team from the Engineers will be present anyhow and two will go if they can shoot well enough to capture one of the team places. The improvements at Ordway are being pushed right along. Capt. King is hustling matters as he only can hustle them. The lockers will be ready for use this week. They will be a great accommodation. The boys no longer need worry about carrying out either their guns or their shooting gruder to Ordway there will be nothing

The free ammunition question is caus ing some little little trouble in the Guard. Some inspectors of rifle practice are complaining that they find it quite difficult to make some guardsmen understand that the gratuitous issue of ammunition is not gen eral. The inspector general of rifle practic says that when the requisition blanks were ssued to the inspectors those officers were carefully instructed that the cartridges were to be given only to those officers and enlist ed men whose shooting showed signs of weakness and who had not yet enjoyed experience sufficient to make them reasonably munition should be given to men who know how to shoot, and who have good scores to their credit already. The free ammunition movement was organized for the bene fit of the weak shots, who, by careful coach ing, might be encouraged to develop into first-class sharpshooters. It is understood that requisitions presented hereafter by cated in the art of rifle practice will be

AMBULANCE CORPS DRITE. The Ambulance Corps is making hay dur ing this sunshiny weather. Monday night the men were trained in practical work at the bathing beach. Theoretically, they are all up in the work and only needed a chance to show that their theory could be put into practice. Lieut, W. G. Faies was in command. He drilled the men in the best method of resuscitation in drowning cases. He has selected four methods and has made up one of his own, a kind of at the beach were only too glad to vol-unteer their services and the drill was a decided success. It will be followed by

The Light Battery is very much exercised ed. Their present guns, so rumor says, an to be traded for one-pounder guns, which will be drawn by hand. None of the men like the idea and it will result, they say if the rumor is true, in complete re-organization of the battery. No one seems to know how much truth there is in the

scabbard. Orders have been issued that all the old scabbards shall be furned in. They will be changed then so that they present they are allipped on the leather belt, and cannot be used on the canvas belt. Instead of the trog, there will be the new gus, the cartridge box is to be done away with. The cartridges are small enough to admit of two rows of pockets. The belt is blue, and is to be ments fashioned after those of the

NOTES FROM THE COMMANDS. NOTES FROM THE COMMANDS.

The following commissions have been received at headquarters, and a number of them mailed: First Lieut. Schuyler C. Stokes, inspector rifle practice, Becond Battalion; First Lieut. Arthur A. Bruey, inspector rifle practice, First Battalion; Capt. Charles S. Domer, First Lieut. Lee B. Mosher, and Second Lieut. W. W. Mortimer, Company C, Second Battalion, the Fencibles, and First Lieut. R. V. Covington and Second Lieut. Frank W. Robinson, Company C, First Separate Battalion, Company C, First Separate Bat-

The transfer of Private J. H. Adam om Company A , Engineers, to Company C Fist Battalion, has been made. Major Campbell, of the Fourth Battalion. will put in this week at the camp of the

Company C, First Separate Bat-

Companies A. B. and C of the Fifth Ba talion, are discussing a practice march early in September. The intention is to go out the Saturday night before Labor Day and spend Sunday and Monday in camp The march will be under the command of Capt. Jenkins. Riverdale, Md., is the

nost popular point yet discussed.

Sergt, Duval, of the Corps of Field Music spending a week among friends in Vir

shall Hall last Sunday was a great success. About 200 people were in attendance and the boys made a neat little sum. Copt. Walsh, Company A, Fourth Bat tallon, leaves tomorrow for a week's trip to Philadelphia. He will take his wift and family that far on a trip to Pittsburg

During his absence Capt. Hodgson will have command of the battalion. Lieut. Robbins, of the Light Battery, h off on a vacation to the mountains. Lieut, C. Fred Cook, of the Third Bat-

illon, is back from a vacation spent a The Plains, Va. The Cycle Corps is off on a practice march to Great Fails. It left last night and will spend today in camp. The command expects to be attacked some time during its stuy by Company B, Fifth Battalion.

A DEADLY CATSUP BOTTLE.

procently the Cause of a Big Conmotion in a Restaurant. Detroit Journal.

One of those funny things which ar table to originate in the fertile mind of the humorist happened down town Saturday night in one of the "cheap but good" restaurants, now so popular. Dozing at one of the side tables was a fleshy young German, resplendent in a straw hat, a light spring suit, and all the glory of a white vest, with raised fresco work of con-spicuous figures. While he was in his eatific state of unconsciousness proprietor felt called upon to eject a cus er, who had fed as does the man who eats but once a day, and then refuses to settle. The derelict was pugdacious and fought back. Hard pushed, he seized a catsup bottle and let fly. It missed its mark, but struck the wall above the head of the young German, deluging him with the contents. He leaped into the air with the yell of one in mortal terror, spun frantically around, dug his eyes and raked white

streaks through the sanguinary mess.
"Call a dogter, qvick," be howled. "Da k me avay mit a ambulance, mine brains vas hot out mit a bomb."

"Murder," whoopedane wsboy, who looked n, and, only glancing at the horrifying spectacle, rushed for a policeman. Half a sectacle, rushed for a policeman. Half a dozen bluecoats were soon on the spot, and two gently laid the German down, the others sought evidence and rapidly noted such evidence as this: "Do bloke shot tru'de back windy,""De Dago cut him and dug around de corner,""When the rock hit him he just threw up his hands and whirled around like a chicken hit in thehea d with a club," "All I seen was de wa iter swipe him wid one of dem long loafs of bread," and other information equally valuable

Meanwhile a diagnosis was being had, while the German was plea ding in a tearful voice to have his mutilated remains taken home. When the examining policeman let thrown on chairs and tables in a fit of ilarity, when the crowd caught on with a derisive yell, when the fat German discovpainted his natty outfit red, he was the yet gunning for the man who threw the cat-

SUSAN HATED A COWARD.

How a Rustle Swain in New Jerse Put His Rival to Flight

Philadelphia Inquirer. At the Lander Farm, near Bound Brook N. J., a gay actor from New York, who called himself Janewa v Jennings, took board for the summer. He paid arduous court to Miss Sue, Lander, the farmer's attractive daughter, and succeeded in "cutting out her beau." Joshua Lenkert, a farm hand This angered the young man, and he resolved to make an effort to discomfit his

"I may be only a ga wky farmer." Joshu said to a friend, "and I don't dress like that play actor fellow, but he'll feel sorry he ever came here." Joshua even went far as to purchase a new suitof clothes at a dound Brook store, but, although hearra ye himself in these and a new derby hat. Mis-Lander failed to smile upon him as of old. White Joshua was milking the cows Jenings proposed to Susan that she take

ride with him. "We'll go over to New Brunswick," he said, "and get some good ice cream. Bound Brook cream isn't good enough for a pretty

girl like you.' Lenkert heard the remark and flushed with anger, but said nothing. After Jennings had harnessed one of Lander's horse to a buggy and driven away Joshua car ried his milk pails to the house, put a pistol in his pocket, hurried back to the harn, led rse, sprang on its bare back and started in pursuit. After a balf hour's gallop Joshua came in sight of the baggy. The vehicle was near New Brunswick see the occupants of the buggy. Pressing his horse forward until he was able to look in the buggy, Joshua saw a sight that infuriated him. Susan's head was on Jer

nings' shoulder. Drawing his revolver, Lenkert leaned over his horse and sent three bullets

through the buggy top.

The actor leaped from the buggy and fied. Susan sat silent until Joshua had returned the pistol to his pocket. Then, with a glance in the direction the actor had taken, she said: "I hate a coward! Joshua, will you for

horse to the back of the buggy the farm hand took the actor's place teside Sqsan and they returned to the farmhouse. Jen pings returned to the farm, packed his

Joshua was all forgiveness. Tring his

Springs-Sundays, Commencing August 16th, and continuing Sunday evenings during balance of sea son for accommodation of Washingtonians pecial train service has been established, eaving Berkeley Springs at 7:40, arriving

Operated With or Without the Trolley Attachment. Electric traction as a means of street

Used Very Successfully in

Western Pennsylvania.

ONE OF THE LATEST

It Is 800-Horsepower and Can Be

and familiar factor that any article treating thereupon would be trite and uninteresting. The omnibus, horse car, cable car, and, finally, the trolley, have followed each other as a regular sequence of man's logenuity, each in turn giving us petter streets and floer and more permanent service. The trolley system first at-tracted attention from its low cost, case of construction, and absolute feasibility for short-line service, and observation soon showed its adaptability for a line of

ies as well as a loop of squares. Naturally, with such a field, practi-cally unlimited, a certain large stimulus was offered to every electrical inventor and constructor, and we find decided im-provements in transmission, motor construction, applied power, and traction. Immediately the public thought that they saw a total replacement of steam in every direction for railroad work, and the prophecles that were made were for the most part wild and chimerical.

It is a long way off to the entire equip-ment of a trunk line, as the distances and through service are so complicated and exacting as to so far preclude the electric traction as an absolute and single factor.

There are, however, numerous short lines of steam railway branching off from stations on the main stem to small and comparatively unimportant places. In many cases these are much shorter than the regular trolley lines of any city, and inquiry was soon made and experiments of a service that should be entirely electrical, as applied to these smaller feeders. In many cases the freight hauled over the short roads was the principal traffic, and it became apparent that the car that would answer every purpose for passenger trans-portation was in no way fitted for other

was separate; that could be attached at will to any ordinary train of loaded freight-ers; that should be powerful enough to replace a large steam locomotive; that should be nearly, if not quite, under absolute control. Large corporations are naturally jealous of each other, and the different railroad equipment manufactur-ers throughout the world had tried their hands, but without success.

The Baldwin people joined hands with the Westinghouse Company, and the problem so often talked of was in fair shape for solution. A company that has made a study of tne methods of electrical street railway equipment was, when joined to the master builders of the locomotive, ready to conquer almost any puzzle in electro-mechanics. and the joint products of the two associa-tions are now in satisfactory running order and action. Naturally the car construction proper was done in this city, and after the apparatus was added at Pittaburg. Moreor less secreey has been observed in the preliminary plans, both companies having decided repugnance to make any facts public that are not backed by sober and intelligent demonstration. Today the electrical method of traction for heavy loads is an assured body and trucks were in shape the electrical success, and of the several pieces of ma-

we can safely deal with two as typical.

LOOKS LIKE A DUMMY The two referred to were constructed in Philadelphia, and are respectively 800 and 460 horse-power, being designed for totally dissimilar purposes. The largest is a heavy, well-built and strongly-braced car, looking out a calliope la ugh, when the others were | phia and Frankford. The frame is of heavy channel iron, bolted together in the most secure and mechanical way, and covered with a cast-iron deck. This is mounted on two trucks, four wheels each, the whole being so arranged that by a simple unfastening of the pinions and bolts they can be removed independently, without disturbing the other parts of the mechanism. The trucks are of steel and allow a diameter of forty-two inches to each wheel. The construction of the car body differs but little from the ordinary, having six windows and double doors on each side. Light freight

or baggage can be carried, the controller or brake being placed in the platform. The motors are of the regular Westingouse pattern, geared to the axle in the same way and by the same method in vogue on our city street railways, the only difference being in weight and power, says the Philadelphia Times. Strength and solidity have been taken into account at every step, and the result is a very powerful and heavy vided between the car and the motors. No matter what the grade or the speed, there is no danger of its leaving the track, as the

for strength and ballast. The controller is the ordinary Westingbouse design, with reverse gear and graduated scale for power and speed, but now the similarity between this "electric locomotive" and the street car stops. Beneath the car is an air drum, and when the motor is drawing an ordinary train it is as simple to control the stoppage of that train as it is apon an ordinary steam road. By a simple echanism, the power that propels the mofor is made to establish the necessary pres sure for an air brake, and even as the engineer of the steam road blocks the wheels of his whole train, so does the driver of the motor arrest its progress. It has been said that the establishment of the air brake and its successful application means the possibility of driving a heavy train at a high rate of speed with perfect safely. If such is the case, then one of the greatest of problems of electrical train work has been solved-to gain the maximum rate of speed and to safely check and bring the train to a standstill quickly and surely. This is one nore triumph for the electrical engineer.

A SAFE METHOD.

It is equipped with the trolley overhead, by which it is operated in the ordinary Westinghouse way, and has in addition a contact plate on the battery of the car to supply and operate under the Wheless system. This is a series of buttons about ten feet apart, the car in passing over connecting two of these buttons together. There is no current until this connection is made; so, if enything, this last method is safer than the trolley wire. The locomotive resembles the ordinary street car, inasmuchas it is double-ended, having controller and brake on each datform. The regular pattern of he is used, such as is seen on the lastest type of new Pennsylvania engines. The smaller machine of 400-horse power resembles the larger one in construction, except that it was built for lighter work. It is very hansomely finished in mahogany and other hard woods, is designed to carry passen-

gers, but can be used, like its larger twin, for hauling.

These electric locomotives are both in use today on the Turtle Creek Ruilroad, a brace ington 11:25 p.m. au13.14.16.18 of the Penusylvania, near Pittsburg,